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UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY has received a gift of \$400,000 by Charles F. Kettering, a trustee of the university, for medical research in connection with the college of homeopathy.

W. A. CLARK, JR., of Butte, Montana, has presented a fund of \$4,000 to the geological department of the University of Wisconsin for the purchase of equipment for experimental work in structural geology.

THE University of Wisconsin has obtained legal authority to offer a complete four year medical course.

DR. CHARLES B. FULTON, of Cleveland Ohio, has been appointed a director of the School of Mines and Metallurgy, Rolla, Mo.

DR. EMERY R. HAYHURST, professor of hygiene at Ohio State University, has been made head of the department of Public Health and Sanitation and Mrs. Norma Selbert, formerly of the University of Missouri, has been appointed assistant professor of public health nursing.

DR. W. THURBER FALES, of Malden, Mass., has been appointed instructor in biology and public health in the medical school of the Johns Hopkins University.

DR. V. J. HARDING, associate-professor of biological and physiological chemistry at McGill University, has been appointed professor of pathological chemistry in the University of Toronto.

DR. DOWELL YOUNG, of Cornell University, has been appointed professor of biology in Dalhousie University, Halifax, in place of Professor C. Moore, resigned.

At the University of Leeds Dr. W. E. S. Turner has been appointed professor of glass technology, Mr. J. Husband professor of civil engineering and Dr. Mellanby professor of pharmacology.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE THE RESCUED FUR SEAL INDUSTRY

At the St. Louis fur auction held on February 2, 1920, there were sold for the United

States government 9,100 skins of fur seals, the net proceeds of which were \$1,182,905, an average of \$140.98 per skin.

That sale marks an important period in the history of the most practical and financially responsive wild life conservation movement thus far consummated in the United States. In 1911 one of the stakes set by the advocates of the five-year close season was a return to a revenue of at least "\$1,000,000 per year," and now it is no exaggeration to say that the results of the long close season that began in 1912 and ended in 1917 have been everything that the close-season advocates claimed that they would be.

The steady and very rapid increase in the fur seal population of the Pribilof Islands during their five years of immunity from commercial slaughter is revealed by the following official census figures as made by the United States Department of Commerce, and kindly furnished by Secretary Alexander.

In 1912 there were	215,738 seals of all ages.
In 1913 there were	268,305 seals of all ages.
In 1914 there were	294,687 seals of all ages.
In 1915 there were	363,872 seals of all ages.
In 1916 there were	417,281 seals of all ages.
In 1917 there were	468,692 seals of all ages.
In 1918 there were	496,432 seals of all ages.
In 1919 there were	530,237 seals of all ages.

The total number of fur seals killed for their skins since the open season began have been as follows:

In 1918 the number was	34,890.
In 1919 the number was	27,821.

The prices realized at the St. Louis fur auctions on the sale of fur seal skins are revealed by these figures:

In 1918 there were sold 8,100 skins for \$375,385. Average, \$46.34 per skin. In 1919 there were sold 19,157 skins for \$1,501,603. Average, \$78.38 per skin. In 1920 there were sold 9,100 skins for \$1,282,905. Average, \$140.98 per skin. If the average price of \$140.98 at which the lot of 9,100 skins sold on February 2, 1920, should hold for the entire